

against a place called Frassineto, and to ins

The Sardinian head-quarters are at San Salator, which is an eminence that overlooks and commands a wide extent. The King arrived to

Yesterday evening, including the arrivals of 25,000 troops, the total number of troops was 65,000 and 70,000, strong at least, before night.

Gen. Grawitz has issued a proclamation to the troops, in which he writes that the German army must liberate them from the Russian army. Some persons think that the Austrians will be able to take advantage of the German army's blind, but this seems a mistake, because their hangry bearing and yet their awkward tactics will not allow them to do so.

The correspondent of the London Globe says: "The movements and relative position of the Austrians and Germans are of great importance to the cause of independence must necessarily be known from the first, and the London journals will see the public interest in the matter. The Austrians have put their trust in McClellan, Cambes, and Luder, and the Germans in the Russian troops. Young officers are beloved by the troops—probably Bonshak—who was watched by troops in the Crimea, and who was the first Russian to gain topmost of the whole staff."

The correspondent of the London Express says: "The German army is the largest of the world, and is gigantic, and between 700,000 and 800,000 are at the scene of being mobilized."

The correspondent of the London Globe says: "The Austrians are almost ashamed to mention its strength, but it must not be less than 500,000 men."

The correspondent of the London Express says: "The German army is the largest of the world, and is gigantic, and between 700,000 and 800,000 are at the scene of being mobilized."

The correspondent of the London Globe says: "The Austrians are almost ashamed to mention its strength, but it must not be less than 500,000 men."

The Times remarks on the change of policy of the Emperor of the French since the fall of Sedan, and recalls the incidents showing that the Emperor was, in fact, a man of a different type from Napoleon III.

Russia, unless she has renounced all her ambitious plans and pretensions, has the deepest interest for involving Austria in a war with France which would leave Russia free to ferment a revolution of the Christian population in Turkey, and, perhaps, to obtain herself some of the remote or least contented provinces of the Austrian Empire. During the first four months of the present year the conflict of the two great powers has been

The Vanderbilt, which arrived at New York yesterday morning, was met by a large number of people, and the following dispatch was received from the Vanderbilt's News.

The London Times says: At one time a large engagement near Marango was imminent, but the Austrians retired and spread themselves about Bosnia, leaving the valley of Servia to the French. Great excitement prevailed on the Romagna, and the French garrison at Rame was ordered to be served entire. It seems impossible for the Pope not to be involved in the consequences of the war. Gen. La Marmora has made the line of the Danube his base.

The Austrians were committing great ravages. A letter to the London Times of the 8th said: "The whole French Imperial Guard have reached Genoa. There is a great movement of troops from the line between Turin and Genoa, especially between Alessandria and the latter place, of meets trains of prodigious length, carrying whole regiments, besides baggage and detachments of cavalry. The cavalry has been coming in rapidly of late, but there is as yet nothing like the number that would be necessary, in case of a sudden grave movement on the part of the Austrians to follow them up and bring them to battle."

plain. Up to yesterday, very little French army had arrived in Piedmont, but the withdrawal of the Imperial Guard was at Marseilles two days ago, and it was thought likely, that it would reach Genoa to-day or to-morrow. The French have given the French a warm reception, and the French, on their part, have been "jeu boue" and have given no cause for complaint. The officers say, that 200,000 men are coming to Italy. There must be not very far from half that number here already, certainly not less than 100,000, and they are coming daily. A considerable portion of them, however, are not yet under the impression that it is necessary to send them to Italy.

(Special Dispatch to the Commercial Appeal & Tribune)
Baltimore, Md., June 11.

The Washington dispatch to the New York Herald says: The Administration has decided the propriety of ordering 100,000 Mexican light duty slippers to protect our commercial interests in these waters. No one is interested in this trade as desirous that the force should be sent to the port of Guaymas, Mexico. Mr. Cleveland is here for the purpose.

trying to induce the Navy Department to release the four steamers of the company, and to finance the Paraguay expedition. The captain of the charter money and return the vessel. The company is willing to pay a bonus, but the Secretary declines, and will purchase the ships, as provided in the charter. The amount of the charter money is about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the vessels are worth more.

The history of the case is as follows: About four years since Ostenberg came to this country, leaving a wife and two children behind him, and bringing with him the woman whom he had killed. He settled upon a small plantation near New Orleans, where he remained until last September. During this time he had two children, both of whom are now dead. The first wife, certain where Ostenberg was, followed him, bringing both children with her. They were relegated to the woman, now dead, and she

that the man with whom she had been living as husband and wife was previously married. Ostensberg persuaded her to remain with him, and as a result his property came to New York with her. Upon arriving in this city he set up a grocery store in the upper part of the city. Quarrels were continually arising between them, and it is said that Ostensberg frequently threatened to kill her.

In March she left him and went to live with her father and mother at the house where the murder was perpetrated. Ostensberg had occasionally been to the house, insisting that she should again live with him. During these in-

views his conduct was often exceedingly violent. Meantime, his business became involved, and was obliged to sell out his grocery. About the woman left her room, which was on the third floor of the building, to get a pitcher of beer. While she was absent he came in, having a six-barreled revolver and a horse-pistol concealed in his person. Meeting her as she entered the door, he detained her at the foot of the stairs, and while talking, drew one of his pistols and shot through the heart. He then shot himself in the pit of the stomach with the other pistol, falling across the body of the woman. The inmates of the house, alarmed by the noise, rushed to

spot, and found both man and woman dead. The body of the latter was immediately carried to the parents' room. The man's corpse lay for half an hour at the foot of the stairs. Finally, it was posted in the upper entry at the second landing, the sister of the murdered woman protesting violently that it should not be laid beside her sister. Ostensborg was under indictment for placard about the city, a few weeks ago, some libel verses reflecting upon the character of his father-in-law, and other members of the family.—*N. Times, May 20th.*

destructive plague has already made its appearance in this county, and is making sad havoc in the wheat fields and meadows. We are informed of its appearance on several farms and in wheat fields, entirely stripping the stalks, and destroying the crops. Some fine meadows have been mowed down close to the ground—so as leaving a sign that grass had grown on the land. The little destroyers are increasing in number and migrating from farm to farm. The prospect for the farmers in this county for the present year is truly gloomy. Many farmers are not yet determining to plant corn—the wheat, grass, and fruit crops.

destroyed—but a very limited crop of oats so that it will require a more rigid economy and more of the lumbering industry to make both ends meet, until the next season.—*Chattanooga (Tenn.) Gazette.*

It was found that she had also swallowed some of the disgusting deposit of the vault. Medical aid was provided, but her condition was at first so hopeless; she was, however, after long and patient attention resuscitated, and was as happy as likely to recover.—*Clin. Com., yesterday.*

He made a geological survey of that State, the State survey made in this country; and in 1847 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College, which place filled at the time of his death.

